

From the European Solidarity Corps Guide, p.7

Young people with fewer opportunities might face the following – non exhaustive – obstacles:

- **disability** (i.e. participants with special needs): related to people with mental (intellectual, cognitive, learning), physical, sensory or other disabilities;
- **educational difficulties**: associated with young people with learning difficulties; early school-leavers; young people with poor school performance;
- **economic obstacles**: associated with people with a low standard of living, low income, dependence on the social welfare system or homeless; young people in long-term unemployment or poverty; people in debt or with financial problems;
- **cultural differences**: related to immigrants or refugees or descendants from immigrant or refugee families; people belonging to a national or ethnic minority; people with linguistic adaptation and cultural inclusion difficulties;
- **health problems**: related to people with chronic health problems, severe illnesses or psychiatric conditions;
- **social obstacles**: associated with people facing discrimination because of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, disability, etc.; people with limited social skills or anti-social or risky behaviours; people in a precarious situation; (ex-)offenders, (ex-)drug or alcohol abusers; young and/or single parents; orphans;
- **geographical obstacles**: related to people from remote or rural areas; people living in small islands or in peripheral regions; people from urban problem zones; people from less serviced areas (limited public transport, poor facilities).